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Vaccines

Name	Age Administered	Booster Schedule	Comments
BCG (Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin)	In epidemic conditions, administered to infants as soon as possible after birth.	None	The only contraindications are symptomatic human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection or other illnesses known to suppress immunity.
Cholera	See Comments	Every 3 to 6 mo for those who remain in epidemic areas.	Only those traveling to countries where cholera is present need to be vaccinated. Whole cell vaccines provide partial protection for 3 to 6 mo.
BCG W. Bacille Calmette-Guérin, a preparation of a dried, living culture of <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> . In areas with a high incidence of tuberculosis it is used in prophylactic vaccination of infants against tuberculosis. It is also used in adults who are at high and unavoidable risk of becoming infected with tuberculosis. A disadvantage of use of this vaccine is that it produces hypersensitivity to tuberculin. As a result, the skin test for tuberculin sensitivity becomes positive and may persist for 5 years. There is no way to distinguish a positive skin test due to BCG from one caused by infection with <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> .	Tetanus and diphtheria. At 2 mo, 4 mo, 6 mo, and 15–18 mo. A fifth dose may be given at 4–6 yr.	Tetanus booster may be required following a wound even though all immunizations have been received.	
cholera (vôl' sîr-ä) [L. <i>vaccinus</i> , pert. to cows]. To inoculate with vaccine or to produce immunity against disease.	SEE: <i>vaccination</i> (vôk'si-nä shün) [L. <i>vaccinus</i> , pert. to cows]. 1. Inoculation with any vaccine or toxoid to establish resistance to a specific infectious disease. SEE: <i>immunization</i> . 2. A scar left on the skin by inoculation of a vaccine.	Booster of tetanus toxoid in childhood should be given if immunization has not been received. For people over 50, persons who have received five doses of tetanus toxoid in childhood should be given, if may not need a booster until age 50.	SEE: <i>Tetanus and diphtheria. Vaccine is contraindicated in cases of acute infection, previous central nervous system damage, or convulsions.</i>
vaccine (vâk' sén, vâk' sén') [L. <i>vaccinus</i> , pert. to cows]. A suspension of infectious agents, or some part of them, given for the purpose of establishing resistance to an infectious disease. SEE: table.	SEE: <i>DPT v.</i>	Recommended as a routine childhood vaccine. All health care workers should receive it. Immune globulin or hepatitis B globulin may be given to produce passive immunity in exposed contacts.	Recommended for the elderly, health care professionals, residents of long-term care facilities, and those of any age who have chronic disease of the heart or lungs, metabolic diseases such as diabetes, or immunosuppression.
V 1. <i>Vibrio; vision; visual acuity.</i> 2. Symbol for the element vanadium.	None	None	continued on following page
V 1. Symbol for gas flow. 2. Symbol for ventilation.	None	None	
V L. <i>vena, vein; volt.</i>	None	None	
vaccina (vâk' si-nä) Vaccinia.	None	None	
vaccinable (vâk-sîn' ä-bî) Capable of being successfully vaccinated.	None	None	
vaccinal (vâk' sîn-äl) Rel. to vaccine or to vaccination.	None	None	
vaccinate (vâk' sîn-ä) [L. <i>vaccinus</i> , pert. to cows]. To inoculate with vaccine to produce immunity against disease.	SEE: <i>vaccination</i> .	None	
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1. Those containing living attenuated infectious organisms, such as vaccine for poliomyelitis.	At 2 mo, 4 mo, discretionally at 6 mo, and at 12–15 mo.	None	
2. Those containing infectious agents killed by physical or chemical means, such as vaccines used to protect human beings against typhoid fever, rabies, and whooping cough.	Abirth, 2 mo, and 6–18 mo, or at 1–2 mo, 4 mo, and 6–18 mo. All ages if risk is present.	None	
3. Those containing soluble toxins of microorganisms, sometimes used as such, but generally forming toxoids, such as the one used in the prevention of diphtheria and tetanus.	None	None	
4. Those containing substances extracted from infectious agents, such as capsular polysaccharides extracted from pneumococci.	None	None	
FUNCTION: Vaccines are used to stimulate an immune response in the body by creating antibodies or activated T lymphocytes capable of controlling the organism. The result is protection against a disease; the duration depends on the particular vaccine. Recovery from measles or diphtheria, for example, usually provides lifelong immunity. The immune system has produced antibodies and memory cells for these pathogens so that subsequent exposure does not result in disease. A successful vaccine does the same thing, usually without risk of illness. The measles vaccine is believed to provide lifelong immunity, but the diphtheria vaccine requires periodic booster doses. More than one type of vaccine may be available for immunization against a specific infectious agent. SEE: <i>diphtheria</i> ; <i>poliomyelitis</i> vaccine. SYN: <i>Salk v.</i>	All ages.	Annually, given prior to time influenza is expected.	BEST AVAILABLE COPY

V

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vaccine (vâk' sén, vâk' sén') [L. *vaccinus*, pert. to cows]. A suspension of infectious agents, or some part of them, given for the purpose of establishing resistance to an infectious disease. SEE: table.

1. Those containing living attenuated infectious organisms, such as vaccine for poliomyelitis.

2. Those containing infectious agents killed by physical or chemical means, such as vaccines used to protect human beings against typhoid fever, rabies, and whooping cough.

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Influenza virus A polyvalent vaccine containing inactivated antigenic variants of the influenza virus (types A and B either individually or combined) for use in areas expected to have epidemics. Its use

ticularly indicated in high-risk groups such as persons with sickle cell diseases, chronic debilitating disease, immunological defects, and the elderly.

rabies v. A vaccine prepared from killed, fixed virus of rabies, used prophylactically following a bite by a rabid animal. SEE: *human diploid cell rabies v.; rabies*.

Sabin v. Live oral poliovirus v. SEE: *poliomyelitis*.

Salk v. Inactivated poliovirus v.

sensitized v. A vaccine prepared from bacteria treated with their specific immune serum.

smallpox v. A vaccine made from the lymph of cowpox vesicles obtained from healthy vaccinated bovine animals. NOTE: This vaccine is no longer used because smallpox has been eradicated worldwide.

tetanus v. SEE: *DPT v.*

typhoid v. A vaccine made of killed *Salmonella typhi* organisms for immunizing against typhoid. It may not be effective if the person receives unusually large doses of the live organism at the time of exposure.

varicella (chickenpox) v. A chickenpox vaccine prepared from attenuated virus. SEE: *chickenpox; herpes zoster*.

yellow fever v. A vaccine made from a live attenuated strain of yellow fever virus.

vaccinia (văk-sin'ē-ă) [L. *vaccinus*, pert. to cows] A contagious disease of cattle, produced in humans by inoculation with cowpox virus to confer immunity against smallpox. Papules form about the third day after vaccination, changing to umbilicated vesicles about the fifth day, and at the end of the first week becoming umbilicated pustules surrounded by red areolae. They dry and form scabs, which fall off about the second week, leaving a white pitted depression. SYN: *cowpox; vaccinia*. SEE: *vaccination; varicella; variola*.

v. necrosum Spreading necrosis at the site of a smallpox vaccination; may be accompanied by similar necrotic areas elsewhere on the body.

vaccinia immune globulin Hyperimmune gamma globulin; the therapeutic agent of choice for dermal complications of vaccination for smallpox (i.e., eczema vaccinatum and progressive vaccinia).

NOTE: There is no longer a need for this material because smallpox has been eradicated worldwide.

vacciniform (văk-sin'ī-form) [L. *vaccinus*, pert. to cows, + *forma*, shape] Of the nature of vaccinia or cowpox.

vaccinogenous (văk-sin'ō-jē-nüs) [L. *vaccinus*, pert. to cows, + Gr. *gennan*, to produce] Producing vaccine or pert. to its production.

vaccinostyle (văk-sin'ō-stīl) A pointed stylus used in vaccination.

vaccinotherapeutics (văk-sin'ō-thēr'ă-pū-

tiks) Treatment by injection of bacterial vaccines.

vacuolar (văk'ū-ō-lär) [L. *vacuum*, empty] Pert. to or possessing vacuoles.

vacuolar degeneration Swelling of cells with an increase in the number and size of vacuoles. SYN: *cloudy swelling*.

vacuolated (văk'ū-ō-lät'ēd) Possessing or containing vacuoles.

vacuolation (văk'ū-ō-lā'shün) Formation of vacuoles. SYN: *vacuolization*.

vacuole (văk'ū-ōl) [L. *vacuum*, empty] A clear space in cell protoplasm filled with fluid or air.

autophagic v. A vacuole that contains recognizable fragments of the ribosomes or mitochondria.

contractile v. A cavity filled with fluid in the cytoplasm of a protozoan. The cavity is emptied by sudden contraction of its walls.

heterophagous v. A vacuole that contains substances that come from outside the cell.

plasmocrine v. A vacuole present in the cytoplasm of a secretory cell that is filled with crystalloid material.

rhagiocrine v. A vacuole present in the cytoplasm of a secretory cell that is filled with colloid material.

vacuolization (văk'ū-ō-lī-ză'shün) [L. *vacuum*, empty] Vacuolation.

vacuum (văk'ū-üm) [L., empty] A space exhausted of air content.

vacuum aspiration Removal of uterine contents by using a hollow curet or catheter to which a suction apparatus is attached. It is used before the 12th week of pregnancy.

vacuum extractor A device for applying traction to the fetus during delivery by using a suction cup attached to the fetal head. Its use may be hazardous except in the hands of experts.

vacuum tube A vessel of insulating material (usually glass) that is sealed and has a vacuum sufficiently high to permit the free flow of electrons between the electrodes that extend into the tube from the outside. In England, it is called a vacuum valve.

vagabond's disease Discoloration of the skin caused by exposure and scratching owing to the presence of lice. SEE: *pediculosis corporis*.

vagal (văg'äl) [L. *vagus*, wandering] Pert. to the vagus nerve.

vagal attack A condition of dyspnea with cardiac distress and a fear of impending death. The sinking sensation associated with the attack is assumed to be the result of vasomotor spasm.

vagal escape A condition in which one or more beats of the heart occur even though the vagus nerve is being continuously stimulated. Stimulation of the vagus normally inhibits heartbeat.

vagi (vă'gi) Pl. of *vagus*.

vagina (văj'ī-nă) pl. *vaginae, vaginas* [L.